NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR AND ADITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON 278.

TERMS, each in advance.

THE DAIL V HERALD, 2 crosts per copy, \$\mathbf{F}\$ per answer.

THE WERKLY HERALD, every Scateries; at \$\mathcal{U}_{\text{c}}\$ costs per copy, or \$3 per answers, the European edition, \$4 per answers, the European edition, \$4 per answers, too may part of the Continent, both to metude posture.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE constaining important mark, solicited from any quarter of the world-if used will be Mornally good for. \$3\mathred{E}\$ OCK FORESPONDENS AND PAGE-PRINTALLY REQUISITED TO SEAL ILL EXTREMS LND PAGE-

NO NOTICE when of anonymous communications. We do ut return those relected.

OB PRINTING executed with nomines, chargeness and dec-IDVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-TROVATORE. BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-Tear Blassed Base

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Milliners-Fisherman's BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-The Quaen or

WALLACK'S TERATRE, Broadway-44 You liet In-LAURA TRENE'S VARISTIES, Groudway Marks and

BECADWAT VARIETIES, 672 Broadway-Blace Even FIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway-Hiswards to SE READ BY

WOOD'S MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-Erstorian Pro-

ATHEN. FUM. 664 Brondway - Discrete. Scalped RAL, His

New York, Friday, April 4, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain C. Biggs, will leave this port to morrow afternoon at two welcek, for Aspinwall.

will slose at enep'clock.

The New York Wessex Heraun-California edition cotaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpend Agente will please send in their orders as early as pour

The steamship Asia, which left Liverpool for this port on the 22d ult., is now due. She brings three days later news.

In the State Senate yesterday a bill proposing im portant alterations in the Police Department of this city was introduced by Mr. Petty, the Know No to the editorial columns, where we have commente upon this movement and the provisions of the bil at some length. A bill re-organizing the judicial districts of the State and giving an additional Sc preme Court Judge to New York, was passed. The Assembly was engaged in the discussion of the Supply bill till the hour of adjournment.

Our telegraphic despatches from Washington will be found extremely interesting by politicians of all parties. It is stated that to day's Union wil contain a letter of Mr. Buchanan's, in which tha gentleman defines his position unreservedly on the

Kansas Nebraska issue.

The election in Rhode Island on Wednesday re sulted in the re-election of Governor Hoppin, the Know Nothing and nigger worshippers' candidate, and the majority of the nominees of those partie in both branches of the Legislature.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce ve terday a resolution expressing regret at the failure of the efforts to procure a modification of the usur laws was adopted, as was also a resolution that the Chamber should continue its agritation of the sui

The leases for five years, from the 1st of May next, of eleven piers on the East river, and six plers on the North river, were sold yesterday at public anction at the City Hall. There was quite a large attendance, and the bidding was very spirited. The prices brought are considerably below those of the last sale. An injunction served upon the Comptroller prevented the sale of the lease of the Staten Island ferry from Whitehal

Nothing of importance occurred in Congress ye terday. In the Senate Mr. Collamer delivered speech on the Kansas question. In the House th senate's amendments to the various appropriation

tills were discussed. The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 7,500 bales, the market closing steady. Common grades of flour were again lower, and transaction is all grades were moderate. Wheat was steady and sales of prime Southern red were made at \$1.75 and some prime Canadian white was reported at \$1.95. Corn was in light receipts and the marke firmer. Sound mixed white and yellow sold at 635 a 68c., and a considerable parcel of handsome and prime white Southern sold at 70c. Rye, in store sold at \$1 07 for Northern. There was a rath: sudden reaction in mess pork. The market opened at \$16.75 and closed at \$16.56.j; prime was un chanced. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 700 a 800 hhds, at prices given in another column Coffee was quiet. There was a fair business done in freights for Liverpool and London, at rather unsettled rates for flour and grain, while quotation for provisions, oilcake, &c , were steady.

Hol FOR EUROPE! - ALL ABOARD! - The Persis left this port on Wednesday for Liverpool, with the suggestive complement of two bundred and twenty seven passengers. Thus fairly opens the exodus from our shores to Europe for 1856 The prospects of peace, and of 'good times' in both hemispheres-the healthy condition of our money market, and the substantial evidences all around us of an impending epoch of unexampled business enterprise and prosperity, are among the secrets of this heavy outgoing passenger list of the Persia. With the proclamation of the pacification of the Continent, the temptations to our sammer birds of passage for a trip to Constantinople and the Crimea, or to Helsingfors, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, in addition to the old beaten tracks of Germany, the Alps and Italy. will be almost irresistible. Then, again, the lusty "King of Algiers," as the herald of peace, will doubtless be made the hero of a series of imperial baby shows and royal reunions, at Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and the city of the Czar, for the special entertainment and mystification of what poor Kossuth would call "the down-trodden and outraged peoples."

All these things considered, we may reas ma bly calculate upon an unprecedented American passenger traffic to all the Atlantic steamers henceforward till October. Millions of American money will thus be scattered over Earope; and in the fall and winter another swarm of opera and theatrical stars will come over for their share of our surplus cash. Meantime our home summer retreats, seaboard and interior, from the impulse of the Presidential campaign, may anticipate full houses and a splendid season. The pressure of the war removed all the world will rebound into a frolic. Who cares? Have we not our Western granaries. our Southern cotton fields, and our California gold mines? Ho! for Paris, Stamboul and the Crimes !

The Administration vs. James Buche Progress of the War.

We call the attention of our readers (es pecially of the great democratic party, hards, softs, and half shells.) to the article we transfer to our columns this morning from the Washington Union, on Mr. Buchanan, the New York Herald, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian and the everlasting nigger question." In reading this cock and bull story, we are puzzled whether mest to admire the coolness with which the Washington organ lays down the democratic law, or its sensitive attachment to Mr. Buchanan. In the one respect it speaks with the air of a Sir Oracle, and in the other with the smooth honeyfuggling endearments and mortifications of friendly and faithful lago. And it would have the Southern democracy believe, too, that Mr. Buchanap is a veritable Othello, or saything but a full blooded white man. That awful article of the Herest n involving the unquestion. able fact that Mr. Buchanan would be more acceptable to "the free soilish democracy of the North," than either Pierce, Douglas or Bright, touching the Nebraska bill, is held up as the identical spotted handkerchief which Cassio (the Pennsylvanian) was seen to wipe his beard with. The administration organ is horrified a

the bare idea that there should be such a thing as "a free soilish democracy in the North." Gammon! How long is it, pray since the Van Buren free soil Buffalo faction supporting the administration (on account of the spoils) in this State, were assured by this same Washington organ of Mr. Pierce that they were not required to swear by the Nebraska bill? A few months ago. And when, and by whom, was this Nebraska bill made the democratic platform? In Kitchen council and by the adminstration? No! At the meeting of this Congress, and by the resolution of Mr. J Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, a leading Buchapan man. But our object herein is not the defence of Mr. Buchanan, nor the advocacy of his claims to the prejudice of Mr. Pierce and John Tyler. Not at all. We publish the Union article to prove the correctness of our special Washington despatch of the other day, which declared that the first object and the first necessity to Mr. Pierce now, as an aspirant for the succession, was the prostration of Rochanan, and that no stone would be left unturned to accomplish this thing at Cincinnati. The war is now fairly opened, and doubtless right and left, we shall see the fur fly mos beautifully before the first Monday in June. Meantime, as John Randolph once said of an officious and shuffling member of Congress, we may say of the democracy of the Washington administration organ-"It smells and shines like decayed mackerel by moonlight."

lic is aware that the parties who purchased the Staten Island ferry franchise last May, having persistently refused to execute the lease from the city (in order to avoid giving security for the fulfilment of the conditions of the lease) the Comptroller advertised that the lease would be re-sold yesterday, 3d of April. The advertisement was published in a daily newspaper about the beginning of March. No steps were taken by the company till the 2d of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an agent of the company produced a copy of the lease and tendered it, signed, to the Comptraller. For reasons obvious, that functionary declined to execute it. The ferry company then sued out an injunction, which was served on the Comptroller at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, forbidding him to sell the ferry franchise or the slip. At noon the Comptroller rose stated the fact to the andience assembled and added that the lease would be sold on the let of May next.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY LEASE,-The pub-

So the war goes on. The ferry company will die game. It has no lease of the slip it occupies. It has no boats to run, if it had a lease. It has no legal rights, and no actu property. It is a squatter on the property the city, and a mischievous squatter; for it no only keeps out useful tenants-not only does nothing to improve the estate-but it allow the slip to go to rain for want of repairs, and diminishes the value of the ferry right-which belongs to the city-by giving the ferry a bad name. How it deals with the public, one may learn from the history of the steamboat Co lumbus. When that boat was put on the line last winter, and passengers remonstrated, urg ing that she was too old and unseaworthy they were silenced by reiterated and emphatic assertions from the ferry owners that she was the strongest boat they had. When she sank as was natural she should, and the passenger escaped on the ice, the company complainthat the press ill treated it by mentioning t circumstance; Judge Cropsey, too, thoug they were objects of sympathy. When the Co lumbus was taken to dock, the inspector o one of the largest marine insurance companies examined her, and pronounced her totally unseaworthy. The company could not lose her however. They took her out of dock, laid be at one of their wharves on Staten Island, and began to paint her for summer service; but the poor old boat was so utterly rotten that she ank again where she was, and now lies at the wharf, with her stern under water. By May or June, however, we shall doubtless see her running again, with several hundred people on board. And be it remembered that Mr. Lowe. the builder of many of the Brooklyn and Jer sey boats, has distinctly declared, over h signature, that the other five boats belonging to this company are likewise unsafe and un-

seaworthy. This is the concern which, refusing to be bound by a lease itself, appeals to the courts to prevent the Comptroller selling the ferry lease to any one else.

THE CITY CHARTER proposed by Mr. Sickles in the State Senate, may not be all that every one could wish. But in the main it is the thing required: it recognises and fully carries out the great principle of the charter of 1830. namely, concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of the Mayor. So we hope it may pass, and that an end may be put both to the state of anarchy in which we live and to the charter tinkering so prevalent every. where.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN .- Our special despatch from Washington, in this morning's paper, is very interesting. We are evidently at the commencement of a "heated term." I the indications can be relied upon, the contest between the several aspirants for the White House will soon break out into open war. Mr. Pierce is growing desperate. Read the des-

New Police Bill.—The bill proposed by Mr. Petty in the Senate, provides for the appoint ment of six Commissioners of Police, with a salary of \$2,500 per year each, and a clerk a \$1,500, making a total expenditure of \$16,500 for salaries alone, to say nothing of various incidental expenses, which will no doubt add to our already grievous taxation at least \$20,000 per annum. At present the Police Commissioners receive no compensation what-

ever for this duty. But this is the least objection to be urged against this scheme. It further provides that the whole force can be changed by these Commissioners at discretion-that the time of every member of the department shall expire on the 1st of June ensuing, although threefourths have already been appointed under existing laws for life, viz : during good behaviour, and only to be removed upon charges, after trial. Thus, this political commission nereafter to be elected by the people, are to have the power to appoint persons to fill the places of any of the present incumbents, however meritorious and experiencedin other words, to fill the police with their own creatures ad libitum. Here are two odious features, alike shocking to the discipline and well being of this sole arm of our civic power. Under this system no human prudence on the part of the best Commissioners that this mode of creating them could ever give, would prevent the police from becoming a great elec tioneering corps, for the advancement of personal and party interests. Its efficiency would at once be destroyed, and the City left to the tender mercies of primary election bullies.

Again, by what right is it that the Legisla ture attempts to deprive men thus summarily of offices they have been appointed to for life or during good behavior, without the slightest complaint against them? In our opinion there can be no justification for such a law, in any aspect of the case. The public have not asked for it. No memorial has been sent to Almay for it, nor do its advocates pretend that there is any other design than to crip ple the Mayor in the efforts he is make ing for the better government of the city. They say the Mayor is making capital, and the Albany Evening Journal last week gave as a reason for the appointment of the Central Park commission at Albany, that Mayor Wood was to be the democratic candidate for Gover nor, and that it was not prudent for the Nigger Worshippers to allow him too much power These gentlemen do not see that the people will not fail to regard this movement on their part as not so much an attempt to deprive the Mayor of patronage, as a deep injury to their own safety and influence, and that public sympathy will be deeply excited in his favor when two parties, as in this instance, combine against

Surely, the Mayor is unfortunate in becoming thus the great bugbear to the NIGGER WOR-SHIPPERS and Know Nothings, who see in his strong position with the people a power to be resisted only by such laws as this. But will this course advance their own interests or retard the progress of the Mayor? We shall see.

THE "IRISH AMERICAN" OPENS FIRE ON MR. BUCHANAN .- The Irish American of this city calls Mr. Buchanan to a rigid accountability for his late speech at the dinner of the Lord Mayor of London. Our indignant cotemporary says that "Mr. Buchanan was caught in the toady's trap," that "he forgot his Americanism for the nonce, and permitted libations of champagne to muddle or drown the ardor of his patriotism;" and that "if it be true, as we have no reason to doubt, that he said in the course of his speech. 'Wherever the English language is spoken, there political slavery could not exist.' he forfeited his claim to our confidence, respect and preference." Our mortified cotemporary then asks of Mr. Buchanan, "Does he torget the land of his fathers? Is Ireland blotted from his memory ?" and follows these up with a formidable estalogue of similar home questions; concluding with the hope that he will satisfactorily account for, explain, or withdraw the offensive language referred to, or "otherwise let us have a Know Nothing President rather than a toady of England."

This looks equally, and in point of fact there is a breadth and latitude in the particular ex pression as reported, that "wherever the English language is spoken there political slavery cannot exist." that is naturally calculated to "rile" the most amiable son of St. Patrick. Let it be the first duty of the B:chanan party of this city on his reception here. on or about the 25th instant, to admonish him of this difficulty in connection with the Irish vote: or that bit of blarney concerning the "Eng lish language" may be used by the administration against him to some purpose. Tais early coming home of Mr. Buchanan was a mistake. He should have remained at his post at least a month or two longer, and kept quiet. Things were going on very well. His return has necessarily involved him in speech making; and nine times out of ten, when a Presidential candidate writes a letter or makes a speech for blarney or Buncombe, he makes a blunder or two. But as Mr. Buchanen has made a slip at London, his only alternative is to recti fy it at New York in a glorious vindication of Irish independence. Let the half shell committee see to it.

Cor., FREMONT BROUGHT OUT .-- The Cleveland Herald (NIGGER WORSHIPPER) has hoisted the flag of Col. John C. Fremont as the proper Presidential candidate of the anti-slavery Holy Alliance. In the course of a lengthy glorification over him, this Cleveland organ says: -Col. Fremont, we feet authorized to say, does not acquiesce in the Kansas Nebraska act—in submission to the wrong perpetrated in violating the compact—in the atrocious iniquity of defeating the law thus substituted, by force, when it was discovered that it would not anbserve the purposes of the enemies of freedom—and the crime of the government in upholding that usurpation, the most tyransical in its laws of any since Praco's. When the proper occasion comes for an avoval of his principles and purposes on the leading questions of the day, we are assured he will express them without reserve.

It thus appears that our Closuland abolition

It thus appears that our Cleveland abolition cotemporary speaks by authority. Fremont has caught the White House fever. He is in the hands of his friends. He is rich, exceedingly and said to be liberal. Does Seward give way to save expenses, this time? It looks very much as if Fremont were to be victimized to get the party organized. Let him consult Live Oak George.

BESENT TO MAR. GENET AT NIRLO'S .- We are giad to see that the Ravel Family, with the representatives of Mr. Niblo, bave determined to give a tenefit to this lady, as a token of their sympathy for her in her sad bereavement This will take place on Saturday evening, and every artists in the establishment will appear. We are inform ed, also, that the management and the Rayels have presented Mme. Genet with \$500, and it now only remains for the public to aid this prompt and generous effort to mitigate in some eggre the calamity that has befallen the scrow stricken mother, and enable her to return to her naive country. Tickets may be obtained at Niblo's Garden and at the principal hotels.

TER LATEST HEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from the National Capital. Ourse of the government towards nicaratua —presidential movements and speculations— buch and and the kansas issue—col. Benfon's candidate—the committee of ways and means

The Central American intelligence occupies a good dea of attention here. Little doubt is entertained of the success of Walker's government, especially as Costa Rica ha given him an opportunity of extending his usefulness.

It is understood that Major Helas' mission to Nicara-gua is with a view of seeing Walker, and assuring him of the good feeling of our government, and its readiness now to acknowledge the existing government there, pro vided some other Minister is sent than Mr. French; and it is said that ex-President Ramirez will soon leave Gra nada for this city, as Nicaraguan envoy. Mr. Heisand Colonel Walker are warm personal friends, having been associated in the New Orleans Della; and hence his selection to bring about a proper understanding. It is conceded that the delay in recognizing the defacto government of Nicaragua was a blunder.

Your despatch from Washington, in yesterday's He RAID, has caused much conversation. The political cauldron is beginning to simmer, and the prospect is flattering of a good time soon.

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore has not created intense

enthusiasm, and it is said that gentleman will be advised by his friends to say nothing as to his acceptance, or otherwise, till after the June conventions.

The nigger worshippers are in the hands of Seward, whose effort will first be to crush out Fillmore, so that he they will endeavor to make a nomination without a platform, and induce Judge McLean to accept it. They hope to leave Fillmore without a State, and thus extinguis him. Seward is too shrewd to believe the nigger wor tippers can elect their candidate this time, but he hopeit will be an entering wedge for himself in 1860.

The issue to be decided next fall is whether the prin-ciples of the Nebraska bill, the right of the people of the Territories, as of the States, to manage their domesti: affairs, shall be maintained; or whether the abolitionists shall, in disregard of the constitution, compel the people of the Territories to accept such municipal laws on-residents of those Territories shall dictate. This will

be broadly laid down at Cincinnati.

Mr. Pierce is deluded into the belief that he will receive the nomina ion. Although every person outside of the White House sees how absurd such a belief is, yet Pierce has no doubts. His only associates now are toadis -needy adventurers and camp followers-who bespatter him with praise before his face, laugh at him behind hi back, and upon all occasions use him to "put money in

Most of the Southern States will probably throw a complimentary vote for Pierce, on the ground that they cannot do less after his fierce messages of January. But even these friends do not hesitate to say that if they believed that by so voting any risk would be run of nominating him, they would let the compliment slide. At present Pierce's principal backer is Senator Hunter, and the friends of that gentleman assert he has eve to the chances of becoming the residu ary legatee, in case the Brigadier is unsuccessful.

Mr. Buchanan's friends are active, and there is n doubt he will enter the Convention among the strongest of the candidates. He will be supported by a large number of States, and if any weakness is betrayed it will be because of the it judiciousness of some of his friends, and the character of others, and not from any want of merit n their candidate.

The article in the Pennsylvanian, with which the Union yesterday finds so much fault, was written by Colonel Stanbough, an old personal friend of Buchanan. It takes the ground that Bushanan is stronger than any of the other candidates, because he is uncommitted as to the Nebraska bill. There is no reason to believe Mr. Buchanan has authorized this view. Col. Stanbough, I believe was an applicant for office under Pierce, and did not re ceive as lucrative a position as he desired.

Mr. Buchansn's most formidable competitor will unloubtedly be Judge Douglas. If the former has firm friends on the Atlantic coast, the latter has no less devoted aherents in the West; and in this connection, the ist of States given by one of your correspondent in yesterday's HERALD, whose delegates, it is asserted, will throw their vote for Buchanau in the Convention, does an injustice not only to that gentleman but to well ascertained facts. It is there stated that smong other States, Mi higan, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Louisiana will throw their votes for Buchanan as their first choice. No responsible man here pretends that this is the case. All the States named send delegates for Douglas. This was the contest in Louisiana, and Mr. Douglas's advocate. Again, it is ascerted that Bucha nan is the second choice of nearly all the Southern States. From personal intercourse with the democra members from the Southern States, we assert that this is a mistake. Even South Carolina, should it send

A very ingenious attempt is being made to class Douglas and Pierce together, representing them as bosem friends. No possible benefit can arise from such misrepresentations. Judge Douglas's position towards Mr. Pierce is well understood hers. He is independent; it is characteristic of the man, and is regarded by Pierce with the utmos jealousy. During the summer Pierce told several posons that Douglas would support him for a renomina tion. As soon as the latter heard or it, he denied having authorized any such statement, and took an early opporturity of putting an end to all doubts as to the

It is preed against Judge Douglas that he should earlier have avowed his intention of becoming a candidate But that objection is equally fatal to Mr. Buchanan, who as late as last August declared his determination not to be a candidate.

Col. Penton declares his preferences for Justice Wayne.

of the Supreme Court, for the Presidency.

Agood deal of conversation is indulged in at the journey Messrs. Orr, Weller and some other Pierce missionaries have taken to stump Connecticut. It was supposed the result of their eloquence in New Hampahire was not it so flattering a character as to warrant a repetition of the experiment; but chacun à son gout.

Messis. Phelis, Campbell, of Pa., and Davis, of Mi. are the only members of the Committee of Ways and Means now in the city; this, too, while the Appropria ion di le ave under discussion.

The Supreme Court had under consideration to-day the ase of Ladoux vs. Black. This case involves a grant of land made to Gen. Lafayette by the American Congress, His beirs are suing to recover it.

MR. BUCHANAN'S POSITION ON THE NEBRASKA ISSUE. WASHINGTON, April 3, 1856. I understand that the Union to-morrow will contain a letter from the Hon. James Buthauan, dated the 28th of December, in which he declares that the Missouri compromise is dead and gone, and asserts to the Nebraska bill is the only basis upon which the slavery question can be settled—that it must be adhered to at all hezards, and every storm faced that can be brought

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. PIEST SESSION.

against it.

Senate.

RELIEF FOR THE BEIRS OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR ALBANY, MIC The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the sloop-of-war Albany,

The joint resolution declaring the manner in which th pension laws for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians shall be executed, was adopted.

Mr. Collamer, (nigger worshipper) of Vt., Kansas af

fairs being under consideration, argued to show that by the practical construction of the constitution Congress never submitted the question of freedom or sisvery to the never submitted the question of freedom or slavery to the people of the Territories, and insisted that Congress had the ower to legislate therein. He defended the Endgrant Aid Societies, and read from South Carolina papers to show that the South had adopted similar messures, thus extering into competition with the North, which was al-tegether proper. Without concluding, he yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1856 Various reports of no general importance were made by the standing committees.

The House was then engaged considering the Senate's amundments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The proceedings were uninteresting.

Acjourned.

Strike of Boatmen at Pottsville.

Pottsville, Pa., April 3, 1866.

The caval boatmen here are on a strike. They paraded through the town this atternoon, in procession, with gags, music, &c.

Latest from the State Capital.

LOBBY PRESSURE—MODERATE SUPPLY BILL—NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—ANOTHER JUDGE FOR NEW YORE—A NEW POLICE BILL—INACTION UPON THE CHARTER AND TAX BILLS, ETC., ETC. ALBANY, April 3, 1856.
As the near approach of the termination of the session

advances, so the pressure of the lobby increases. A number of c'aim bills remain undisposed of; many abso-lutely are nothing but schemes of plunder and robbery. Very little business was accomplished in either house to-day. The Senate passed a few tills, and the House was engaged in discussing the Supply bill, which is the annual receptacle for all manner of claimants rejected in other attempts. It is due to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to state, that the bill this year is most economically reported, more so than any this

many ayear. It shows that he had the courage to resist the importunities of the everlasting beggars continually prowing about the Capitol. If the House seconds his views, the State will be saved many thousands of collars through his determined resistance against the systemised treasury piferers.

The committee in the Sena's this morning laid before that body a bit reorganizing the judicial districts, as provided for in the constitution. The bill leaves the First, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth districts as they now are. The ratio is 405,750 to each district. The Second district is proposed of the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester and Putnam, containing a population of 410,688—surplus 13,938. The tbird, as proposed, includes Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Columbia, Uister, Greene, Albary and Schoharie; population 421,698; surplus 15,978. The Fourth comprises the counties of Warzen, Sara cga, Washington, Essex, Frunklin, St. Lawrence, Uinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Futton, Schemectady and Rensselaer; population 410,789, surplus 35,039. The Sixth district, counties of Sulivan, Obseço, Delaware, Madison, Chessango, Broome, Tiogs, Cheming, Tomptins, Cortland and Schuyler; population, 308,442; deficiency 37,308. As this district now stands there is a deficiency of 95,572. This bill throws out of the districts in which they were elec ed three judge, and the act takes place on the first day of January next. Mr. Sickles proposed an amendment, sutherizing the election of another Supreme Court Judge, which was adopted. This gives the city s'x judges.

Mr. Petty's Ponice bill, introduced in the Senate this.

another Supreme Court Junge, which was adopted. This gives the city s'x judges.

Mr. Petty's Pouce bill, introduced in the Senate this morning, provides that James S. Libby, Wm. M. Vermilyes, Wm. D. Andrews, Alex Spaulding, Wm. A. McIntyre and Isaac Dayton shall be Police Commissioners, country there are recovery. Jyes, Win. D. Andrews, Alex Spaulding, Win. A. McIntyre and Isaac Daylon shall be Police Commissioners, giving them power to appoint all officers, from Chief of Police down, their term to commence on the 1st day of Police down, their term to commence on the 1st day of Police down, their term to commence on the 1st day of Police down, their term to commence on the 1st day of June next, the present Chief and all others now in office to remain until others are appointed; the term of office of the two commissioners first named to expire on the first Mcnday in June, 1899; term of the last manued in 1861; but this shall not prevent their continuance in office until their successors are duly qualified. The said commissioners are to be elected as vacancles of 17 vacancles to be filled by the Mayor and Common Council. The commissioners are all to have a salary of \$2,500 a year. The bill constitutes the Mayor the executive head of the Police Department, with power to suspend any member of the Department, with power to suspend any member of the Department, with power to suspend any member of the Pepartment, and to give information to such delinquent, when the Board of Commissioners shall investigate the case. The bill repeats see ion first of article three of the act relative to the Police Department, passed April 13, 1853, and all other atts inconsistent with this act. There is something which requires explanation, bringing forward this important measure plust at he heel of the resision. Is there time to discuss its provision in all their bearings before the adjournment, or is it arranged to run it through under whip and spur?

The amendments to the charter have not been taken up, nor either the tax bill. These are three important measures which should have been disposed of before the arrival of the short moments of the session.

FEW YORK LEGISLATURE

ALBANY, April 3, 1856.

PETITIONS By Mr. BROOKS-Against certain sections of the Harbor

bill, fixing the exterior water line.

By Mr. Ransey—From Benjamin Brandreth, for a charter to work the sliver mines leased from the State.

By Mr. UPRAM—Favorably, to enlarge the locks of the By Mr. UPHAM—Favorably, to enlarge the locks of the Chemurg Casal.

By Mr. CUTLEE.—To amend and complete the Code of Procedure. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. FERRON.—To incorporate the New York Pure Milk Company. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. BROOKE—Favorably, to provide against unsafe buildings.

buildings.

By Bir. Parrenson—The supplementary bill to reor gamise the judicial districts, giving New York an additional Justice of the Supreme Court. Read a turn time and passed. BILLS INTRODUCED—REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE DEPART-

passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED—REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. PETTY—A bill in relation to the Police Department of New York, naming six Commissioners of Police—James S. Sibley, W.m. M. Vermilye, W.m. D. Andrews, Alex. Span durg, Wm. N. Molntyre, and Isaac Dayton—with power to appoint the Chief and entire force; the Commissioners' term of office to commence on the lat of June, 1856, but the present Chief and members of the force to hold tilice until their successors are appointed. The Commissioners are to hold office as follows:—The two first named for three years; the two next named for four years, and the two last named for five years, at salaries of \$2,000 each per annum, with a clerk at \$1,500. In 1859, and every year thereafter, two Commissioners to be elected by the people, to hold office three years. The law contains the usual provisions as to the qualifications and power of the Commissioners.

By Mr. Ramen—To incorporate the Sing Sing Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. PETTY—To amend the law relative to landlord and tenant, so as to facilitate the recovery of the premises by the landlord in case of a breach of the evenant.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the National Fire Insurance

To amend the charter of the National Fire Insurance company.
To incorporate the New York State Woman's Hospital.
Lo close Bloomingdale square.

Assembly.

The House was occupied all the morning in discussing the items of the Supply bill, in consequence of the Committee of Ways and Means having out down the appropriations far below ordinary years. The fight over the bill is quite prolonged and spirited. ALBANY, April 3, 1856.

Title of Acts Passed by the Legislatere-1856; 1. To fix time and piece for holding annual meetings in the town of Colesville, Broome county. 2. To extend the time for collection of taxes in the several towns in this Sule.

3. To amend the act entitled an act authorizing loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States de posited with the State of New York for safe keeping passed April 4, 1837. passed April 4, 1837.

4. To amend an set, entitled an act, to secure the faithful expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions in the first Senate district, passed May 13, 1849.

trict, passed May 13, 1849.

5. For the relief of James D. Gill.

6. For the relief of James D. Gill.

7. For the determination, settlement and payment of the claim of H. G. Ho.chkiss against School district. No.

8, of Lyons. 8 For the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, of New York.

8 For the relief of St. Loke's Hospital, of New York.
9. To charge the name of Feter Fort Nelson, of Aurora,
Caynga county, an infant, to Peter Fort.
10. To authorize the trustees of School district No. 3,
of Watertown, to borrow money.
11. To provide payment for the removal of coarse salt
works in the city of Syracuse.
12. To provide for the election of a fifth Justice of the
Peace in the town of Harmony, Chautauque county.
13. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, passed April 12, 1848.
14. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate 'he
Brocklyn City Hospital, passed May 8, 1845.
15. To amend the articles of avsociation of the Farmers'
Bank of Hudson,

Bank of Hudson, 16. For the relief of the Lumbermen's Bridge Com-

16. For the rener of the Pulmberheau's Article Consenses of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county.

18. Further to amend an act entitled an act for the more effectual prevention of fires in the city of New York, passed March 7, 1849.

19. To fix the place for holding the next annual town meeting in Clayton, deference county.

10. To release the interest of the State in certain lands, of which Saville Doeling died possessed, te Mary James Chango.

of which Savine France.

21. To renew the appropriation to pay an award of the Ganai Board to R. Nelson Geer and Charles W. Skevens, under chapter 196c it laws of 1852.

22. Authorizing the payment of a claim of the Bank of Fishkill, for money advanced to the agent of the Sing Sing prison.

23. To extend the time for the collection of taxes e

1855 in this State.
24. Relating to sales at pub is auction in Buffalo.
25. To confirm the official acts of Nathan Barret, so erintendent of poor in Richmond county. 26. To alter the lines between the towns of Stockport

and Stoyvesant.

27. In relation to the bridge across Kinderhook creek, tear Stuyvecant Falis.

28. To confi m certain provisions of the act passed
April 10, 1855, entitled on act in relation to a bridge over
the Kinderhook creek at stuyvecant Falls.

29. To actnerize the construction and maintenance of
a road bridge over the Eric canal at Middleport, Ningara

50. In relation to the village of Hempstead, Queens county.
21. To provide for the preparation of the State census.
22. For the relief of, and to redeem capital stock of
East River Bark.
23. To amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the firemen in the city of New York, passed
March 18, 7855.

farch 19, 1885. 24. Waking appropriations for rebuilding the prison

24. Making appropriations for resulting the prison buildings of Sing Sing.
25. To an power the congregation of Binai Jeshurun, of the city of New York, to change the number of their truesces, and to asiter and profect their cemetery.
26. To appropriate the avails of the State tax and other rehool moneys fer the support of schoole, and for the expenditure of a portion of the library money, &c.
27. Cantiming the election of officers in Port Byron, and the sets of said officers.
28. To continue and extend the charter of the Suffolk County Matural Insurance Company, and to amend the same.

seme.

59. To extend the char er of the Richmond County
Mutual Insurance Company, and to restrict its operations
to the county of Richmand.

40. Authorizing August Wilhelm to change his name.
41. To incorporate the New York Ladies' Musionary To incorporate the New York Lauren and the course of the Mathedist Episcopal Church.

the city of New York.

43. To fix the place for holding the next annual meeting in North Castle, Westchester county.

44. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Buffalo Trust Company, passed April 14, 1866.

45. In relation to the office of Surrogate of the sounty of Otsego.

46. To authorize the several school districts in the county of Herkimer to purchase O'Conner's map of Har-

of Otsego.

46. To anthorize the several school districts in the county of Herkimer to purchase O'Conner's map of Herkimer county.

47. To smend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Buffalo Water Works C mpany, passed March 16, 1840.

48. To extend the corporate boundaries of the village of Sandy Hill, and to smend the charter.

49. To authorize the town of Kingsbury to raise the sum of \$250 to erect a Grand Jury room.

50. To authorize the Troy Turnpike and Plank Road Company to transfer a portion of their road bed to the city of Troy.

51. To continue and extend the charter of the Monroe Mutual Insurance Company.

52. To incorporate the Spraker's Basin Suspension Bridge Company.

53. For the relief of the Clinton County Agricustural Society.

54. To amend an act entitled an act to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the time of sending in the annual reports of academies, subject to the visitation of the Regente, passed March 9, 1855.

55. To revive and amend the act to incorporate the Orphan Asylum Society, of Utics.

80. For the relief of Peter D. Ladington.

57. To amend the act to incorpora e the New York Juvenile Asylum, passed Jan. 30, 1851.

58. To incorporate the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

59. To repeal an act entitled an act to provide for the effective drainage of Ions vands swamp.

60. For the relief of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Lestitute Indian Children.

61. To amend an act entitled an act to provide for taking the acknowledgments of deeds by persons residing: out of the State.

62. To erect the town of Rothbern, in the county of Stauben.

63. To incorporate the New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company.

64. Authorising any town in the counties of Schenectady, Schobarie, Otsego, Delsware, Chanango or Broome, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Albany and Susquebanna Railroad.

65. To authorise the Compiroller to loan money from the uncome of the United States deposite fund, to aid in the establishment of the New York State Agricultu

es. To authorise the inhabitants of the town of South-

College.

68. To authorise the inhabitants of the town of Southold, Sufficik country, to elect six assessives.

69. Appropriating money to Genesse College.

70. To authorise the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell cartain lands, and to convey the same.

71. To facilitate education and civilization among the Indians residing within this Save.

72. To amend an act regulating the police of the city of New York, passed April 19, 1849.

73. To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the village of Medias, Orieans country, passed April 10, 1855.

74. To amend an act to establish free schools in district number one in the stowas of Castleton and Southfield, in the county of Richmond, passed April 10, 1855.

75. For the relefot John Ponrius.

76. To continus and extend the charter of the Mutual Insurance Company of frey.

77. To authorise and empower the trustees of the Hamilin University of Minnesota to sell their real estate lying in the city of New York.

78. To repeat the twenty-sixth section of an act to incorporate the Rochester Water Works Company, passed April 16, 1802, and also to repeal an act amending said twenty-six h recti n, passed May 26, 1863.

79. Prescribing the order in which votes reselved at general elections, except in the city of New York, shall be canvassed, the manner of electing school officers in said city, and directing a republication of election laws.

80. To create a new ward in Brooklyn.

81. To amend the charter of Ogden sourg.

82. For the re ief of Leonard Lewis.

83. To recew and amend an act entitled an act relative to the general society of mechanics' and tradestive to the general society of mechanics' and tradestiv

82. For the re lef of Leonard Lewis.
83. To renew and amend an act entitled an act relative to the general society of mechanics' and tradesmen of the city of New York.
84. To release the interest of the people of this State to certain real estate, of which John Brewster Beresford died seized.
85. To authorise the trustees of the Free Church of Steuben, Chenargo county, to alienate certain real estate belonging to said church.
86. Authorizing the appraisal and respect of carry.

perionging to said church.

86. Authorizing the appraisal and payment of caual
damages to Haien A Wood and others, heirs-at-law of
the carate of Benjamin H. Wood, deceased.

87. To incorporate the Court street Eridge of Binghamton.

88. To incorporate the Binghamton Suspension Foot Bridge Company.

89. For the payment of expenses under the act for the preservation of the harbor of New York from encrosehment, passed starch 13, 1855, and to limit the expenses and duration of the commission created under said act.

The Rhode Island State Election.

The Rhode Island State Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 3, 1856.
The Americans and nigger worshippers have a clear majority of both branches of the General Assembly. but as some of the successful cantidates were on both the American and nigger worshipping tickets, there is some confusion in classifying the returns.

Mr. Hoppin is reseased Governor by 2,835 majority; Mr. Bartistt, Secretary of state, and Mr. Hart, Attorney General, by about the same. There is no choice for lieutenant Governor nor for General Trasurer.

Providence county —For Governor—Eoppin, 5,483; Pot. et., 4,353; scattering, 12. For Illeutenant Governor—rown, 4,423; Pal, 4,404; Robinson, 1,022; scattering, 23, Neuport county —For Governor—Hoppin, 1,434; Potter, (61. For Heutenant Governor—Brown, 1,195; Pell, 723 Robinson, 197.

Kent County.—For Governor—Hoppia, 916; Potter, 1864. For Lieutenant Governor—Brown, 543; Pell, 855

Rebinson, 312.

Washington County.—For Governor—Hoppin, 1,511
Potter, 854 For Lieurenant Governor—Hoppin, 1,362
Pell, 860, Robinson, 174.

Bristol County.—Fo Governor—Hoppin, 592; Potter, 604; scattering, 2. For Lieutenant Governor—Brown, 467 Pell, 304; Robinso P. 123.

467 Pell, 304; Robinsa P. 123.

The Sanate stands, 16 Americans and nigger worshippers, 9 democrats, 1 whig and 5 vacancies. The House stands about 39 Americans and nigger worshippers, 21 democrats and 13 vacancies. This classification is not entirely accurate, but nearly so. There is no doubt of a maj rity of the allied American and nigger worshipping parties in both houses.

The totals are as follows:—For Governor—Hoppin, other Dates and as follows:—For Governor—Hoppin, other thanks are as follows: 9 946; Potter, 7,096; scattering —. For Lieutenant Governor, 7,990; Pell, 7,146; Robinson, 1,828; scatter-

News from New Mexico

News from New Mexico.

MILITARY EXPEDITION AGAINST THE APACHE IN.

DIANS—COURTS MARTIAL.

ST. LOUIS, April 3, 1856.

Advices from Santa Fe state shat Gen. Garland had ordered two hundred and sixty men, under Col. Chandler, to take the field early in March, for the purpose of invading the Gila Apache country, to demand satisfaction of the incians for the murders and robberies committed by them. of the increase for the hard been post-by them.

The court martial case of Col. Blake had been post-poned, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the defence. The trial of Lieut. Johnson resulted in a ver-dict of acquittal.

The III-Fated s'erry Boat New Jersey.

The boiler of the ill-fated terry boat New Jersey was raised to day. One of the furnace doors were found open. The United States Boiler inspector examined the interior of the boiler, and found it to be very defective. Several patches, where it had been mended, were actually burnaway. Numerous leaks were also found about the back legs of the boiler, safficient, when acting upon the furnace, to fill the fives with state and force out a faune in front. The inspectors say it is a matter of astonishment that the boiler could have stord so long without accident. The plates in many places were reduced to one-third of their original thickness. The boiler was totally unfit in every respect for service. Although the above was evidently the cause of the destruction of the boat, it was also found that the plates and brickwock under the boiler were open, through which fire could rapidly communicate to the was dwork at the bottom of the boat.

The Coroner's jury meet to morrow to form a verdict.

United States Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 72. Asron Ledoux vs. John Black. et. al., argued by Messrs. Carille and Badger, for plaintiffs, and Hon. J. P. Berjamin, for defendants.

No. 73 and 74. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, branch of the State Bank of Ohio plaintiffs, vs. Henry Deboth; late Treasurer of Hamilton county, and Charles Thomas, present Treasurer, submitted a record and printed arguments, by Messrs. Perry and Stanberry, for plaintiffs, and Hon. Geo. E. Pugh for defendants.

No. 75. Theodore Adams, et al., p'aintiffs, vs. Johnan Salisbury, et. al. Argued by Mr. Austin for the defence.

Opening of Inla d Navigation, State of the Weather, &c. Rospour, April 3, 1856.

The ferry boat between this place and Rhinebesk succeeded in cutting its way through the ice across the river this morning, and the boat now runs regularly to connect with all trains on the Hudsen River Railroad.

CALAIS, M., April 3, 1856.
The weather here is forgy, with light rains. The snowns disspleased from our streets, but remains about one out in death in the sunday.

The weather here is forgy, with Hight rains. The snow has dissphese of from our streets, but remains about one foot in depth in the country.

Sr. John, N. B., April 3, 1856.

It has been raining here all day. The snow is very deep, and the roads almost impassable. The river will not open for two or three weeks yet.

Milwaukie and Chicago harbors are open. Several vessels have left the latter port this week for Midwaukie and other ports.

MONTREAL April 3, 1856.

ther ports.

Montreal, April 3, 1853.

The weather has been very mild here for the last to

any. There was a were rein inst night, and the snow a rapicly disappearing. The ice in the river a lit mids or, but shows aymptoms of giving way. Bet reen Coourg and Teronto beats are running.

Chicago, April 3, 1556.

The Mississippi river is open as far as Duboque, and the liling to Lasalle. The Missouri river is falling rapidly.

Depropr. April 3, 1856. DETROIT, April 3, 1856.

DEFROIT, April 3, 1856.

The Detroit river is clear of ice.
Coxcorp, N. H., April 3, 1856.

Clondy, feggy and rainy.

BURLINGTON Vt., April 3, 1856.

The weather is warm; the streets dry. No snow in the city, and but little in the vicinity.

Warm River Juscinos, Vt., April 3, 1856. Warm and wet, with very little snow on the ground. BANGOR, Me., April 3, 1856.

We have had no rain here yet. The river win not, apparent y, be open in two weeks. The ice is two feet thick, and teaming is good to Frantfort.

Bosron, April 3 1866.
The weather here is very think, and it is raining lightly. It is thawing rapidly in the vicinity of Boston. Losses by the Fire at Galena.

The total loss by the recent fire in this city is estimated